# RAIN DRIVEN BY HIGH WIND

A SEVERE STORM FROM THE SOUTH BREAKS OVER THE CITY.

TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION CUT OFF-THE

GALE WILL PROBABLY CONTINUE TO-DAY WITH A DROP IN TEMPERATURE.

A severe storm, accompanied with rain, struck this city last night from the south, and played havoc with belated pedesirians in the streets and small craft in the harbor. Shortly after midnight it grew in strength and made walking and the carrying of umbrellas a dangerous proceed-During the evening the velocity of the wind, which blew from the southeast, continually increased, till at midnight it was blowing sixty miles an hour, with promises that it would reach seventy-five, a hurricane rate, before it had

worked off to the northward. The storm was first reported from Havana early yesterday morning to be working northeasterly. By 10 o'clock it was central over Southern Georgia, by 3 o'clock had reached North Caro lina, and by 8 o'clock Virginia. Acting Chief Cook of the United States Weather Bureau at Washington sent out notices yesterday to all the Atlantic seaport weather bureaus to holst hurricane signals. He said that a hurricane was working northeasterly at a sufficiently lively rate to reach this city in the evening. Mr. Dufin, of the local bureau, put up his red hurricane flag in the afternoon, sent out messages of warning to all the shipping lines in the city, and in the evening tried a new system of hurricane signals. For the first time he made use of the searchlight in the tower of the Manhattan Building, which can be seen from Sandy Hook, as a warning to mariners flashing it out to sea. He also sent up a halfdozen bombs, burning red, as additional hurricane signals.

It was impossible to follow the course of the Storm in its northward movement, as all the telegraph and telephone lines went down before it. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies lost connection with Washington at about 9 o'clock, and thereafter the local Weather Bureau had no information to give out as to the movement of the storm. It could not get its usual night forecast from Washington. The Weather Bureau predicted, however, that an easterly gale would blow over the city about all of to-day, with plenty of rain, and that there would be a decided drop in temperature.

### DESTRUCTION IN SAVANNAH.

BEVERAL PEOPLE KILLED AND GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY DONE BY

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 29.-Seven lives lost and million dollars' worth of property destroyed is the record of the storm which swept Savannah from 11:30 a. m. until 12:15 p. m. to-day. The loss of life and damage to property outs' -- of the city may be greater than now known. Hardly a house in this city escaped without more or less damage, though there are comparatively few total wrecks.

Reports from Brunswick, Gg., are that the storm was extremely severe there and at adjacent points. A number of lives were lost and the property loss will exceed \$1,000,000.

Millen, Ga., Sept. 29 .- A terrific storm, accompanied by rain, struck this section of the country this morning. The city of Savannah suffered severely, and it is believed that several people were killed there. The United Associated Presses representative made his way out of the city on foot, reaching here to-night. He reports great destruction and the loss of four lives. The Plant system station was entirely demolished, a num ber of churches were levelled to the ground, and all shipping in the harbor suffered severely.

#### A HURRICANE HITS BALTIMORE. MANY HOUSES UNROOFED AND PART OF THE WATERFRONT SUBMERGED.

Baltimore, Sept. 29.-A severe southeast hurricane struck this city at 11 o'clock to-night. Houses were unroofed, wires prostrated, windows smashed and signboards broken from their fastenings. The high wind forced the water in the harbor up into the bed of the streets, and almost the entire northern water front is submerged. Several schooners that were moorings and are resting in the middle of Pratt-st. The lower floors and cellars of warehouses were flooded. The storm, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, arrived almost simultaneously with the closing of the theatres. Several street-car lines were tied up because of damaged trolley wires, and the many belated passengers were drenched while seeking places of shelter or transferring to the more fortunate car lines. The Western Union Telegraph Com-pany reports at midnight that its wires are down in all directions.

TWO PEOPLE KILLED IN READING. THE CASTING-HOUSE OF A FURNACE BLOWN

Re ding, Penn., Sept. 30.-A telegram received by the coroner of this city at 2 o'clock this morn ug from Temple, this county, says that the . usting-house of the Temple furnace was blown d vn by the fierce gale. Two kines, ba condition of wires further particulars can-not be obtained. vn by the fierce gale. Two killed. Owing to

## PANIC ON A PACIFIC STEAMER.

"UMATILLA STRIKES A ROCK AND IS BEACHED TO PREVENT HER SINKING.

Townsend, Wash., Sept. 29.—The steamship manila, from San Francisco, struck a sharp-""el bowlder abreast of Rocky Point, near the ce to Port Discovery Bay, in a dense fog, at and headed for Port Townsend. The water rushed in with tremendous force, quenching the fires.

passengers thought the vessel was sinking nd a panic reigned for a few minutes, and had it been for the coolness of the officers several L'alities would have occurred. Women, children at 4 men rushed on deck clad in their night clother inc were almost frozen to death. Realizing the danger the steamship was in the

sists ran her ashore on Point Wilson, and her I soon filled. The passengers were sent ashore to bought to Port Townsend, he vessel lies exposed to the elements, and would be in great danger if a westeriy gale should prevail.

## BEPORT OF COMMISSIONER HARRIS.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE INCREASING IN SPITE OF THE HARD TIMES.

Washingtor, Sept. 29.-Dr. William T. Harris, the annual report It shows an increase in the attendance of pupils in all schools, notwithstanding the business decression. A large part of the re-port is devoted to the elucidation of Dr. Sheldon Jackson's scheme of stocking Alaska with rein-deer.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE MEETS.

Providerice, R. I., Sept. 29.—A special session of the Rhode Island General Assembly began to-day. Governor Lippitt submitted a message which con-tained fricts regarding the State's financial condition, and the Special tommission on Finance made a report in which it is ecommended that the people shall vot a dpon the queston of borrowing money in sums not exceeding \$250,00 to defray expenses until the annual taxes are fornoming. It was recom-mended that an issue of honds he dispensed with and the borrowing plan acapted in its stead, because the State will have to isste honds to a considerable exteat shortly in order to complete the new State House. The report of the commission will be acted upon during the session, when is not likely to last more than three or four days

## RAINES LAW REVENUES.

ITS AUTHOR SHOWS HOW HIS PREDIC-TIONS HAVE BEEN VERIFIED.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK CITY, TELLING THEM HOW MUCH THEY HAVE GAINED UNDER THE NEW

EXCISE SYSTEM.

Senator John Raines from his home in Canandaigua, addresses the following statement concerning the Liquor Tax law, of which he was the author, to the "residents and taxpayers of the city of New-York":

city of New-York":

It has seemed to me that it would not be out of place, now that the record is made up, to submit to you a statement in regard to the actual results of the Leluor Tax law in the city of New-York in my remarks advocating the passage of this law I asked my fellow-Senators to support it, "as being a measure for the relief of the overburdened taxpayers of the State; a measure in the interest of temperance, and which, whatever its defects may be, is, taken as a whole, for the best interests of the people, whose welfare is the supreme law." In the same speech I estimated that "25.68 places in the State of New-York would pay a tax on an average of \$400 each, amounting in all to \$10.282.291."

On August 1 there had been \$2.072 tax certificates issued, and the amount collected was a little more than \$10.500,000.

With one exception, every metropolitan paper, so

With one exception, every metropolitan paper, so far as I know, discredited my statements, and assumed that I had no facts or figures on which to base such an estimate, and that what I stated was mere theory as to results which would never be realized. It was contended, on the one hand, that there would be no reduction of the number of places seiling liquor in the city of New-York, and, on the other, with equal inconsistency, that there would be a reduction in her revenues. To-day I am able to present figures taken from the official report, which prove beyond controversy that somebody was mistaken, and "that somebody" was not the author of the Liquor Tax law.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES. The figures I present for consideration are those

of August 1, 1896, and are given in comparison with those of 1805, under the old Heense system. In 18% there were in the city of New-York:

Licensed hotels
Licensed saloons and other places selling liquor to be
drunk on the premises
Licensed to sell liquor not to be drunk on premises
as stores and druggless...

Leaving a net income to the City of New-

1806 UNDER THE BAINES LAW

Total amount received for such certificates, 24,857,918 25.

Thus it will be seen that, while there was a reduction in the number of places authorized to traffic in liquor of 2,808, or 27 per cent, there was an increase in net revenue of \$2,201,678 52. Some people are pleased to call this an increase of taxation on the city of New-York. The attention of such people is respectfully called to the fact that if this be a tax, it is not one that is paid by the consumer, for so far as my observation goes the price of a glass of beer has not been advan ed.

### CITY AND STATE REVENUES.

By the law one-third of this revenue, which is while \$2,238,612 17 has been paid into the treasury of amount New-York City received in 1895 under the old law, and there would appear to be no reason why the great charities of the city of New-York should not receive more money this year than they did last

You have noted the fact that \$1,619,306.08 of the amount collected in the city of New-York has been paid into the State Treasury and there credited to the reduction of the State taxation, and the inquiry arises: Has not New-York, as was claimed by the metropolitan papers would be the case, been robbed of that amount for the benefit of the rural districts? I answer no. On the contrary, for the first time in the history of State taxation, New-York receives more than she pays in

I answer no. On the contrary, for the first time in the history of State taxation, New-York receives more than she pays in.

The net amount paid into the State Treasury under the Liquor Tax law from the whole State is \$3,500,000. Under the last apportionment by the State assessors, which has just been made, New-York City pays 46.382 per cent of the entire tax. Consequently there is a direct benefit to the City of New-York of that per cent of the total amount paid into the State Treasury for liquor taxes which are applied to reduce State taxation. The amount of this fund credited to New-York is \$1,633.30, which is \$14,683.92 more than she pays the State under the Liquor Tax law. So that New-York City receives from the amount paid into her local treasury direct and through the reduction of her State taxes this sum of \$4,873,592.17, which is \$14,683.92 more than the total amount collected for liquor taxes within her boundaries.

Will the opponents of the Liquor Tax law now tell us who has been robbed? It certainly is not the City of New-York. The results given above can be but, slightly varied during this year, for the reason that the cancellation of certificates will about equal the number issued.

## DEMOCRATIC THREATS.

I commend these statistics to the careful con sideration of the voters and taxpayers of the city of New-York, because the Democratic party in its platform has declared itself in favor of a repeal of this law, and it is to be presumed that this means a return to the iniquitous measure in force prior to March 23, 1896. While there is now no possible chance that the Democratic party, or that part of it which was represented at Buffalo, will be able to control the next Legislature and Governor, which would be necessary to bring about the repeal proposed, yet it should be borne in mind that by obtaining a majority of the Assembly that party would be enabled to prevent any amendments to the law which would not meet the apprival of Tammany Hall, and by withholding appropriations to prevent in a great degree the execution of the law itself. Do the voters and taxpayers of the city of New-York desire such a result? If they do not, they have it in their power by the election of Republican members of Assembly to preserve this statute, which is so clearly for the best interests even of the city of New-York. sible chance that the Democratic party,

# GETTING RID OF MORRISON.

THE RENSSELAER COUNTY TREASURER RE-

QUIRED TO FURNISH A NEW BOND. Troy, N. Y., Sept. 29 .- The Renssalaer County Supervisors this afternoon adopted a resolution requiring the County Treasurer, George H. Morrison, to give an additional bond for \$100,000 within twenty days. In the event of a failure to give the required

bond the office will be declared vacant.

From an examination of the books of the County Treasurer it is found that there should be nearly \$250,000 to the county's credit. The Finance Committee of the Supervisors is engaged in making an examination of the accounts, and it is expected that a report will be presented at the meeting of the Supervisors Friday. Lewis E. Griffith has been engaged by the county to assist in the prosecution, and Senator Myer Nussbaum, of Albany, has been engaged as counsel for Mr. Morrison.

# A FELLOWSHIP FOR A COLORED MAN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.-Dr. W. E. Dubois, a colored man, who was graduated from Harvard College several years ago and who studied in the German universities, has been appointed to a fellowship in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the first one of his race to hold such a place in this university. He will be an assistant to Dr. Samthis university. He will be an assistant to Dr. Sam-nel Lindsay in sociology. Dr. Dubois will not be considered a member of the faculty, and will not lecture at college. His work will be among the col-ored population of Philadelphia. He will make a house-to-house investigation of the colored settle-ments, giving to the university authorities the re-sults of his observations.

## TO RECEIVE THE NEW PAPAL DELEGATE.

Baitimore, Sept. 29.-Archbishop Martinelli, who will succeed Cardinal Satolli as Papal Delegate to the United States, is expected to arrive in New-York next Friday on board the Campania. The arrangements for his reception include the pres-ence of Dr. Rooker, secretary of the delegation in Washington, and Monsignor Sharetti, the auditor. They will go to New-York next Thursday as th They will go to New Fork heat Tautsday as the guests of Archbishop Corrigan. Dr. Rooker will probably go down the Bay on the revenue cutter and meet the Campania. The new Delegate and the Cemmittee of Escort are expected to leave New-York Saturday morning for Washington.

## A DECISION AGAINST DRAWBAUGH.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to-day rendered a decision in the case of Daniel Drawbaugh, to whom patents for certain alleged new improvements in telephone transmitters were refused. The decision was written by Chief Justice Alvey and affirms the decree of the ommissioner of Patents. The case was divided nto two parts and argued before the court last ovember. The decision was withheld because of he application of Mr. Drawbaugh to Congress fo pelief. This application was withdrawn by Mr. Drawbaugh, whose petitions for patents were filed in 1883 and 1884. The Court of Appeals held that Mr. Drawbaugh never was the inventor of the transmitter.

TURKS IN ERZEROUM WANT NO MORE ARMENIANS BUTCHERED.

THE SULTAN'S PLEDGE TO THE GERMAN AMBAS-SADOR-A GREAT PLAGUE IMMINENT

IN CONSTANTINOPLE. London, Sept. 20.-The Berlin correspondent of "The Standard" telegraphs that a dispatch received in that city from Constantinople says that the Governor of Harpoot reports that 1,000 Armenians were massacred at Mikde on Saturday

"The Daily News" will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that Mr. Hampson, the British Vice-Consul at Moush. Anatolia, has arrived in the capital. On his way from Moush he stopped at Erzeroum. He says that the cituation in both Moush and Erzeroum is improving, owing to the fact that the leading Turks have determined not to allow any more massacres, their interests having suffered by the loss of the Armenians and the unloosing of the spirit of robbery.

Berlin, Sept. 29,-The "Lokal Anzelger" says that the Sultan has pledged his word to Baron von Saurma Jeltsch, the German Ambassador to Turkey, that if any fresh disorders occur in Constantinople only the police and military will be used to suppress them. The employment of men armed with cudgels to disperse rioters will not be allowed.

Washington, Sept. 29 .- Dr. Spiridon C. Zavitziano, reporting to the Marine Hospital Service from Constantinople, says an outbreak of infec tious diseases is expected there on account of the recent massacres. He says that many corpses remain unburied, and it is said that some of the wounded have been buried alive. As showing the peculiar condition of affairs, he incloses the following communication presented at the last session of the Superior Council of Health by Dr. Karaconowski, the Russian delegate:

Karaconowski, the Russian delegate:

The recent deplorable occurrences at Constantinople have had the effect of plunging many households into distress and poverty. The magnanimous character of the Sultan is sufficient guarantee of the restoration of tranquillity and the application of measures of relief, but as there have been persons killed and wounded in private houses, in which bodies have remained unburied for several days, the creation of foci is to be apprehended.

The formation of a typhus focus would be a source of great danger to the population of the capital in general. It is said that at Galatia in a house the Russian monastery of

a source of great danger to the population of the capital in general. It is said that at Galatia in a house the Russian monastery of St. Pantaleon, human remains and blood are to be seen. Besides this, in cemeteries, hands and feet are seen uncovered and protruding from the graves, showing that inhumation was incomplete. I, therefore, feel myself authorized to propose that the Council should request the Imperial Government to give special attention to the public hygiene of the city by constituting a local commission charged with visiting the localities in question and ordering measures localities in question and ordering measures adapted to the conditions found. I propose that the Council nominate two of its members and a foreign delegate to serve on the proposed com

## IN ACCORD WITH M. CAMBON.

DIPLOMATISTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE ARE SAID TO SUPPORT THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE SULTAN.

Paris, Sept. 29.-It is announced upon semi-official authority that the foreign diplomatists in Constantinople are unanimous in their support of the attitude taken by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to the Porte, which, they believe, is likely to reduce the acuteness of the situation.

In a recent audience with the Sultan M. Cambon informed His Majesty of the feeling of uneasiness which the recent anarchy in Constantinople had caused in Europe, declared that a repetition of the disorders would lead to European Intervention, advised the Sultan to exercise elemency to bring about a pacification of the Armenians, and demanded the were in prison, the convoking of the Armenian Assembly for the election of a Patriarch, and the ex-

In case the above dispatch should be too sweepingly affirmative in saying that all the foreign diplomatists in Constantinople are their support of the stern attitude taken by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to the Porte, it is certain that he cannot fall to be supported by als colleagues of Austria and Russia. They had been quite recently at loggerheads with the Turkish Government on the same question of the mas sacres at Stamboul. Baron Calice having presented trong remonstrances in that regard in the name of Austria-Hungary, Tewfik Pacha, the Sultan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, called upon the Austrian Ambassador, who is also dean of the Diplomatic Corps. He wanted to furnish him, in the name of the Sultan, some explanations about the massacres, and he tried to place the whole responsibility upon the "Armenian Anarchists." Baron Calice could not restrain his indignation, though he was aware that the secret Hintchack Committee of the Armenians contained some revolutionists. But he also knew that they did not control the majority of the Armenian population of Constan-tinople, and that the latest massacres, committed upon such a large scale, were not at all justified or excused by the capture of the Ottoman Bank by

handful of insurgents, On hearing the explanations of Tewfik Pacha the diplomatic dean exclaimed: "That is too much These abominations are beyond all limits. I do not want to asten any longer." And, placing his hands upon his ears, Baron Calice withdrew from

hands upon his ears. Baron Calico withdraw from the room, leaving Tewfik Pacha all alone and astounded. When speaking to the Sultan of the Trecent anarchy in Constantinople." M. Cambon did not mean revolutionary anarchy, but that which had been created by the indifference or the compiletty of the Turkish Government itself.

This view of the Turkish Government itself.

This view of the event was also that entertained by the Russian Embassy. Mr. Maximon, the first dragoman and active executive of that Embassy, was the bugbear of the Porte, especially since his dismissal had been refused by the Russian Government, and since Izzat Rey, the Sultan's favorite, had been compelled to make abject apologies to Mr. Maximon, of whom he had spoken disrespectfully. At the end of last July the Russian Dragoman had advised the Porte that the Embassy was informed that the Hintchack Committee had prepared a coup de main at Constantinople. The Turkish Government was advised therefore to increase its vigilance and to take the proper measures, in order that if an Armenian outbreak should occur, the Government would be ready to prevent such massacres as occurred last year. The strongest assurances were given to the Russian mouthplece of the Embassy; but with the result which is already known, since Constantinople was soon after drenched in the blood of the Armenians.

## IS IT A "FIGARO" CANARD?

Paris, Sept. 29.—The "Figero" asserts that Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, is about to withdraw from Constantinople London, Sept. 29.-The statement published in the Paris "Figaro" to-day that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, is about to withdraw from Constantinople is officially branded at the Foreign Office as absolutely false.

## FIGHTING IN MASHONALAND.

THE BRITISH TROOPS REPORTED HEMMED IN FOR TEN HOURS BY THE NATIVES.

London, Sept. 29.-The Government has received a dispatch from Fort Salisbury saying that serious fighting, lasting three days, has taken place in Mashonaland, near Mazoe. The British, the tele-gram says, were hemmed in for ten hours by the matives. No details of the fighting are given, exthe statement that two British officers wer

## M'ALPIN IS WILLING, MR. BLACK.

Albany, Sept. 29.-Adjutant-General McAlpin is candidate for reappointment as Adjutant-General on the next Governor's staff. There have been published within a few weeks statements that General McAlpin was not a candidate to succeed himself when his term expires with the ending of the term of Governor Morton on January 1. The General returned to-day from the mountains, where he has en since the close of the State camp of instruction at Peekskill. When his attention was called to the published statements he said: "I would feel greatly honored should the incoming Republican Governor ask me to succeed myself as Adjutant-General, and would necept the office for two years more with pleasure."

## THOUSAND KILLED IN MIKDE. BRYAN AT THE WIGWAM.

A WEOOP-HURRAH WELCOME GIVEN HIM BY THE BRAVES.

BIG CROWDS IN AND AROUND THE FOURTEENTH ST. HEADQUARTERS - THE CANDIDATE'S

SPEECH ABOUT THE SAME AS ALL THOSE HE HAS DELIVERED-MR. SEWALL, SENATOR BLACK-BURN AND GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS

William J. Bryan made his second public ap pearance in this city last evening, when Tammany Hall ratified the Chicago platform and nominees with a whoop and a roar and a growl of Titanic proportions.

ALSO SPEAK.

In point of numbers and enthusiasm the mass meeting held in and around Tammany Hall and Union Square last night is to be set down as a distinct success. Perhaps this may be ascribed in a great degree to the fact that the meeting was held under the auspices of Tammany Hall, When it comes to attendance and noise at political meetings. Tammany Hall is seldom found wanting. Mr Bryan addressed the indoor meeting in Tammany Hall, speaking extempo raneously for nearly an hour to an audience which, though it jammed the hall to the doors. did not lose the slightest word that fell from

the lins of the candidate. After the indoor meeting Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall showed themselves to the crowds that surrounded the hall, and they also appeared on the stand at the Union Square plaza, but the rain was falling in such torrents that the Presidential candidate made no speeches offt of doors. But Tammany was never afraid of water-outside-and a crowd filled Fourteenth-st., packed so closely together that it was possible to go from Broadway to Third-ave, under the umbrellas of other people without getting wet.

It was announced some days ago that there would be no tickets of admission, but that those who wished to secure entrance must come early and line up. This announcement was misleading. There were tickets of admission, but only the favored ones got them The "toiling masses" stood outside and waited until 7 o'clock, the hour advertised for the opening of the doors. When the portals were finally opened, so many holders of advance passes had already secured admission that only a few hundred of the masses were allowed to enter. The doors were closed again inside of ten minutes, and there was wailing and gnashing of teeth without.

The crowd inside waited just one hour for Bryan. They did not allow the time to fall heavily on their hands, however. No Tammany crowd ever does. First they cheered all "d' fait'ful" they could think of. Then they jeered everybody they could remember who was "agin' The crowd on the floor stood up for the reason that they had no seats. The gallery was packed from the rails to the walls. Here the overworked bands were stationed. They had the best seats in the house. Behind them was placed a selected chorus, which sang various songs, to which the mob on the floor paid not the alightest attention. They were too busy

having fun with themselves. Everybody in the hall had a small American flag. These were provided by Tammany, and whenever anything particularly pleased the multitude, immediately there was a sea of red, white and blue, hats, umbrellas and sticks, that blotted out the thousands of interesting faces

#### beneath them. A THOROUGHLY BRYAN CROWD.

any of the terms that have become identified with the Chicago platform was followed with an outburst of enthusiasm. "Sixteen to one" was the most frequent slogan, but "Government by injunction" was a close second. Almost every prominent Republican came in for vocal condemnation. Mark Hanna got the most derisive treatment, bu: McKinley and Chauncey M. Depew and ex-President Harrison and President Cleveland were by no means forgotten. The displeasure of the jam was not signified by the orthodox hiss. This assembly was not an orthodox one. When it desired to indicate its disdain it growled-a hoarse, deep Tam-

many Tiger growl. On the platform under the big flags of the country and the smaller emblems of the State and the pictures of Bryan and Sewall was a canopy of more flags concealing a soundingboard. Here the speakers stood. Around about were various members of Tammany Hall, but the faces on the platform and the names on the list of vice-presidents were not those of widely known Democrats. Among them were John C. Sheehan, Frederick C. Schraub, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Elliot Danforth, chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Assistant District-Attorney John F. McIntyre, Congressman George B. Mc-C'ellan, Otto Kempner, G. M. Van Hoesen, Nelson Smith, J. M. Levy, E. F. O'Dwyer, Charles W. Ridgway, G. F. Roesch, Dr. J. T. Nagle, Rastus S. Ransom, Dr. Hamilton Williams, Colonel Asa B. Gardiner, Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, Dr. W. H. Dobbs, the Rev. Dr. H. M. Field, Benjamin Wood, Assembiyman John M. Delmour, Judge Joseph H. Stiner, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, John Scanrell, Thomas W. Dunn and

The boxes were filled for the most part with women, but a delegation from Illinois occupied one of them and proclaimed their presence by means of a banner.

#### WHILING AWAY THE TIME. Toward 8 o'clock the crowd on the floor be-

gan to get restless for the coming of the candidate. They had tired of cheering free silver and its friends, and tired of growling for sound money and its supporters. They shifted from side to side in a mass; they could not move individually, so close were they packed. They kept their eyes on the entrance at the back of the stage, where Mr. Bryan was to appear There were several false alarms. The crowd in the streets cheered sharply orce or twice, and word flew about that Bryan was coming and a deafening shout arose. But still Bryan did not come.

Then the band started in to play "The American Marseillaise" and the selected chorus in the centre of the gallery stood up and sang the touching thing. But the jam that was swaying gently back and forth below paid not the least attention to the song. They were busy just then in guying a big man on the platform whom they imagined to look something like Mark Hanna. The poor man was foolish enough to make himself conspicuous by moving about the front of the platform, and he really suffered. When the chorus in the gallery was wading through the refrain the ensemble sounded som thing like this:

The chorus-"No crown-yes, no crown"-A wag below-"Git onter Mark Hanna!" The crowd - 'Ah-h-h - rungk - rungk -

The chorus-"Of thorns-crown of thorns"-Continued on Third Page.

## TESLA'S LATEST DISCOVERY.

HE SUCCEEDS IN PERFFCTING MACHINES FOR THE ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION OF RAPID ELECTRICAL VIBRATIONS.

Nikola Tesla has succeeded in perfecting his electrical oscillators or machines for the economical production of rapid electrical vibrations. By means of these he is confident that his lighting by glass bulbs, without the usual filament of the incandescent lamp, will become practicable. They are, besides, capable of developing far more powerful Röntgen rays than was heretofore possible with the old apparatus, and they lend themselves to numerous other uses, such as photography, the production of ozone and other chemical combinations, and to

electro-therapeutic treatment.
"The Electrical Review," which to-day announces the inventor's success, says of his latest work: "Tesla, since he startled the scientific world by showing for the first time the possibility of lighting by means of phosphorescent bulbs and tubes, has incessantly labored to simplify and improve methods and apparatus, and now comes forward with perfected and extremely simple transformers, or oscillators, adapted to every-day use with or-

That high-frequency currents are destined to play ar important part in the practical applications of electricity there can be no doubt. The old and familiar form of induction coil, with its multitude of uses, cannot possibly survive when a new inductive apparatus is at hand fully as simple, far more economical, and requiring only a minute fraction of the wire needed in the old form."

## THE AUTHOR OF "TRILBY" ILL.

GEORGE DU MAURIER CONFINED TO HIS BED WITH A SERIOUS AFFECTION OF THE HEART AND LUNGS.

London, Sept. 29.—"The St. James's Gazette" en-nounces that George du Maurier, the novelist, is confined to his bed with a serious affection of the heart and lungs.

George du Maurier was born in Paris. He early developed a talent for drawing, but his career as a caricaturist in London did not begin until his duction to Charles Reade in 1861. He made sketches duction to Charles Heade in 1861. He made sketches for "Once a Week" and for "Punch" and, when Leech died in 1864, he became regularly attached to the staff of the latter. He is a member of a large number of clubs in London and Paris. His literary carreer hegan in 1891, when he published "Peter Ibbetson" in "Harper's"; this was followed by "Trilby," and, in the October number of that magazine appeared the opening pages of "The Martian."

## WAS IT COLONEL DOWNS'S BODY!

POSSIBLE FATE OF A WELL-KNOWN BALTIMORE

LAWYER WHO WAS ACCUSED OF FORGERY. Baltimore, Sept. 29 .- A telegram from Pittsburg announces that the body of a man supposed to be that of Colonel Parry Lee Downs, of Baltim had been discovered near Elizabeth, Penn. The dis patch adds that the headless body of a man was found in the Monongahela River at Elizabeth a week ago last Saturday. On Sunday the head was found buried near where the body was unearthed. The identity of the body was a mystery until yester day, when the police compared a photograph of Colonel Downs with the head of the dead man and found a striking resemblance. The body will be exhumed and the head fitted on the shoulders and a post-mortem examination will be made to determine the cause of death.

Colonel Downs was a well-known lawyer of Baltimore. He stood high socially and nad been a member of the staff of Governor Jackson. On the morning of January 31 he was arrested in bed at his ome, charged with forging the name of his mother, Mrs. Mildred O. Downs, as indorser of a sixty-day note for \$2,400. When arraigned at the Central Police Station he waived an examination and was re-leased on \$2,500 bail. Colonel Downs disappeared from Baltimore, and the detectives have been fruit-lessly searching the country for him for the last seven months. Since his departure several other forgeries have been charged against him.

# TROOPS OUT IN LOUISIANA.

TO PREVENT THE LYNCHING OF A NEGRO AC-CUSED OF MURDERING FOUR WHITE PEOPLE. Amite City, Tangipahoa Parish, La., Sept. 29 .-The juli and courthouse here, where "Arch" Joiner, one of two colored men accused of murdering four ish, is confined, is guarded this morning by a posse It was a Bryan crowd from the fall of the of 100 armed men sworn in by the Sheriff, and by a g. Tammany had declared for Bryan- company of the Hammond Light Guards, of the hoped that these precautions will be sufficient ers is reported to be gathering at Independence, few miles distant, near which point the crime was nmitted. The other negro arrested for the crime in the parish prison of New-Orleans. All busi-is is suspended here, waiting developments.

# MORE TROOPS FOR LEADVILLE.

THE SITUATION STILL DISQUIETING-THREE MEN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Leadville, Col., Sept. 29 .- All is quiet here to-day, but the militia fear that trouble is imminent. order of General Brooks, Captain Sewall this morning telegraphed Cripple Creek authorizing the musering in of a company of unenlisted men and the dispatching of them to Leadville at once

Three men were accidentally shot last night at the Emmet mine. One of the militia officers early in the evening accidentally discharged a shotgun shooting Captain Kavanaugh's horse from under him and wounding two miners, one of them slightly in the wrist, and the other, Frank Rainey seriously in the side. Sergeant Hamilton, Company G. Cripple Creek, out with a scouting party, was ordered to halt by Sentinei Palmer. Hamilton was slow to respond, and Palmer fired, the builet seriously wounding him in the left knee.

The Executive Committee of the Miners' Union, it is understood, will report Wednesday night whether or not they will call the strike off. Edward Boyce, of Idaho, president of the Federation, made an address to a body of Scandinavian miners last night. He spoke bitterly of the military company which was formed here last week by citizens. He advised the men to hold out, and stated that the Federation would see that their families did not suffer. He declared that the trouble which had occurred was not due to Miners' Union people, but was caused by the men shipped here by the mine managers. The meeting was a private one, with the exception of attendance of a few of General Brooks's staff. shooting Captain Kavanaugh's horse from u

## PLOUGHED UP A CENT WORTH \$1,200.

East Aurora, N. Y., Sept. 29.—J. D. Thurber, of this piece, purchased a cent bearing the date of 1804 from a farmer near this village recently for 50 cents. He wrote to a Boston collecting firm to ascertain its value, and received a reply a few days ago, stating it was worth \$1,200 if in a good state of preservation. There is only one other such coin in existence. On one side is a head with the word "Liberty" in the margin over P. and under it is the date 1904. The farmer ploughed the coin up.

## GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.

Sydrey, N. S. W., Sept. 29.-The steamer Monowa sailed from this port for San Francisco to-day with Boston, Sept. 29.-The steamer Catalonia, which

arrived from Liverpool to-day, brought \$487,500 in gold, consigned to Kildier, Peabody & Co. This makes nearly \$1,000,000 in gold received by the last two Cunarders arriving at this port. There was a deposit of \$100,000 in gold yesterday in

# the Sub-Treasury in this city against a tele-graphic transfer of currency to the West. The total transfers were \$50,000. SURROUNDED BY FOREST FIRES.

Superior, Wis., Sept. 29.—Forest fires completely surounded this city last night, though the pressing danger is believed to be passed. The several departments were out all day extinguishing small fires springing up within the city and keeping back those from the woods. Dense smoke makes it im possible to see a black distant. The danger last night was at Itaska, where the terminals of the Omaha Raffroad are located. At 3 o'clock Superin tendent Trenholm appealed to the city for assistance, and a fire engine and hose company were taken out on flat cars. They have been able to hold the flames in check, but the high south wind may sweep the fire down on the shop and round ises. Fires are burning along all railroad lines. In the vicinity of Black River Falls, fifteen miles distant, homesteaders have been obliged to shandon their homes. The towns of Dedham and Foxpore, on the Eastern Minnesota road, are considered out of danger. Much damage has been done to standing timber, and the big lumber concerns are preparing to send out cruisers to estimate what will have to be cut to save it.

# VETERANS CHEER M'KINLEY.

VISITED BY A DELEGATION FROM THE OHIO SOLDIERS' HOME.

HE TELLS THEM THAT ONLY THE BEST DOLLARS

ARE GOOD ENOUGH TO PAY THE PENSION-ERS-ANOTHER STRONG SOUND MONEY SPEECH MADE TO FARMERS

AND RAILROAD MEN.

Major McKinley addressed two delegations yesterday; one composed of veterans from the Ohio Soldiers and Sallors' Home at Sandusky. and the other of railroad men and farmers from Northern Indiana. To both of them he made strong sound-money speeches, which were recelved with great applause.

## TWO DELEGATIONS IN CANTON.

Canton, Ohio Sept. 29.-Three of the five delegations scheduled to arrive here to-day postponed their coming, and the two remaining ones did not go to Major McKinley's house on account of the delegation of 500 Union veterans from the ldlers and Sailors' Home at Sandusky, with a hundred citize is of that town, came at 12:39 o'clock. Sergeant Hopkins introduced the spokesman, L. W. Hull, who addressed Major McKinley at some length. Maj.r McKinley's greeting from the old soldiers was ardent. After the applause had sub sided he spoke as follows:

My Comrades and Ladies and Gentlemen: I wish I might be able to make fitting and suitable response to the gracious words of congratulation and good will which have been spoken in your behalf by Sergeant Hopkins and Mr. Hull. No body of men who have visited me in the last month have given me more pleasure or touched me more deeply than my old comrades of the Sandusky Home. (Applause.)

When you entered the service you entered not for the fame, you entered not for the pittance that was paid you, you entered not for glory, or for personal applause, but you entered the service from the purest and highest motives of patriotism; that no harm should come to our country. (Applause.)

HUNDRED-CENT DOLLARS FOR VETERANS. And so nearly 2,000,000 of men, when duty called, no matter what the exactions demanded, were ready to answer the call of their country and defend their country's free institutions. There are now on the pension roll of the Government more men than were enlisted in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the War with Mexico. Within about 50,000 as many men are on the pension rolls of the United States to-day as were in all the wars in which this Government was engaged from the Revolution to the Civil War. I have always been in favor of pensioning the deserving and disabled soldiers of the Republic, and I am now in favor of having their pensions paid in a money whose value does not rest upon mere flat and which cannot be depreciated by fire. (Great applause.) I am opposed to cutting down pensions in that way. I want the pensioners, who are among the largest creditors of the Gevernment to-day, as I want all the creditors of the Government, great or small, to be paid in the best money in the world, dollars worth 100 cents every day and everywhere. (Ap-

plause.) I am glad to have you here to-day. I am glad to have this large body of veteran soldiers declare, as your spokesman has declared, that they are still in favor of the country and the country's honor. (Applause.) A color-bearer during the war, while in front of the enemy, in his anxiety to accomplish something, with two or three hundred men marched in front of the lines and toward the enemy's works. When the General commanding from the rear called out, "Bring those colors back to the line," the sergeant answered promptly, with the voice of command that went back to the General quicker than a minie ball: "Bring the line up to the colors." (Laughter and applause.). We are carrying the same old colors to-day that we carried thirty-five years ago. Boys, bring the line up to the colors. (Great ap-

#### plause.) TO RAILROAD MEN AND FARMERS.

The second and last delegation of the day arrived an hour later. It was composed in the main of employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Northern Indiana. With the delegation were 200 farmers and about sixty women. There were upward of 500 railroad men in the delegation, and Major McKinley had not had a more attentive and enthusinatic body of visitors since his nomination, nor has he listened to a more effective address than the one made on behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad men by their spokesman, Judge W Penfield, of Auburn, Ind. In response Major

My Fellow-Citizens of Indiana: I cm glad to welcome the farmers and the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the citizens generally, who have honored me with

a call this afternoon. (Applause.) The farmers of this country must appreciate and will appreciate, if they do not already, that we cannot increase their market or decrease their competition either at home or abroad by destroying the credit of the country. (Applause and cries of "Right!" "Right!") That we cannot cut down the competition which t. ey have in India and Russia and the Argentine Republic or increase consumption at home of their products by cutting down the value of the currency of the United States. The only way the farmers can be benefited is through a larger consuming class. The mints will not furnish the farmer with more consumers. He has the most profitable market for what he produces at home and abroad. (Applause.) He is met in the markets of the world by the products of other lands beyond the sea. The only market he can rely upon every day of the year is the American market (applause), and what he wants to know is how to make that market the best. He cannot do it by closing the mills. (Cheers.) He cannot do it by putting out the fires of our furnaces. (Renewed cheering.) He cannot do it by taking business

away from the great railroad lines of the coun-He can only improve the American market by favoring a policy that will put every man to work who lives beneath our flag (great applause), and keeping them at work at living wages (renewed applause); not the wage scale of some other Nation of the world, but the American scale-the

#### best in the world. (Great applause.) CREDIT THE FOUNDATION STONE.

And you cannot improve that market by destroying the credit of the country, for the redit of the country lies at the foundation of capital and prosperity. (Applause and cries of "Right"") The moment you have destroyed the eredit of the country you have taken away from the manufacturer the ability to get money with which to conduct his business; and when he cannot conduct his business he cannot employ men; and when he does not employ men he does not pay wages; and when men do not receive wages they have no wages to spend; and when they have no wages to spend they make poor customers for the farmers, (Great applause and cries of "Right!") The farmer can no more increase the value of his wheat by diminishing the value of the American dollar than he can increase the quantity of his hay by diminishing the hay wagon on

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